

NO. 11

THE CIRCULATING MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES per capita is \$35.00. Assuming New Mexico has the same, we have in the territory about \$10,500,000. The cost to the territory for insurance annually is over \$1,300,000, or more than ten per cent of all the money in the territory. Most of this goes to Wall street, and not to exceed one-half the sum is returned to us to cover losses.

LET US KEEP SOME OF IT AT HOME by insuring in the Occidental.

Home Office, Albuquerque, N. M.

M. W. FLOURNOY, President J. H. O'RIELLY, Sec. & Gen. Mgr.

LARGEST PLANT IN WORLD AT PORTALES

Biggest Producer Gas Pumping Concern Used for Irrigation Exclusively is Located There.

Special to Evening Herald. Portales, N. M., March 28.—The Portales gas plant, the largest and most modern gas pumping plant in the world, is located here. It is a fact that in the entire world there is no other gas pumping plant of this size. The largest gas pumping plant in the world is located here. It is a fact that in the entire world there is no other gas pumping plant of this size. The largest gas pumping plant in the world is located here. It is a fact that in the entire world there is no other gas pumping plant of this size.

A great example of the possibility of irrigation in the Portales valley is at Portales, N. M. It has been known for years that there is a shallow supply of water in an extensive area in the Portales valley. In the summer of 1909 it was definitely proved that this water was in fact, really the first of an underground river spreading out to three miles in width and extending 140 miles in length, originating in the Rocky mountains and terminating at Lubbock, Texas.

An investigation showed that there was a large river that at one time flowed on the surface, but through centuries of shifting sands and soils had become imbedded and buried in two strata, one at a depth of approximately 18 feet and the other at an average of about 55 feet below the surface. By striking test pits to the first water bearing stratum and boring to the lower water zone and boring with large centrifugal pumps it was found that an abundant supply of water could be obtained for irrigation at an average depth of 15 feet.

Further investigations showed that by increasing the capacity of a water pump by pumping the flow of a well could be increased so that a well delivering 1200 gallons per minute pumped by a six-inch centrifugal pump would in many instances deliver 1600 gallons per minute after a few weeks' operation. The Portales Irrigation company was organized to irrigate and develop 25,000 acres of this valley, of which 15,000 acres are already being irrigated. Early in 1911 the work of constructing the plant was begun. A large electric power plant was built near the Portales gas plant and equipped with two 750-horse power engines, fed by three gas engines of the same power each. This is the largest gas producing irrigation plant in the world. From this plant wires carried on poles lead to the pumping stations. The original order of pumps consisted of 72 "American" centrifugal pumps made by the American Well Works. Each pump has an eight-inch suction pipe and is direct connected to flexible shafts extending to Westport, Texas.

Two of these pumps were installed at the Portales, the remaining 70 being located at 20 wells distributed over the company's lands. Each pump is erected in a pit at an average of about 20 feet below the surface and as the water level on the company's lands is about 25 feet deeper there is a suction lift of approximately five feet at each pump. Each pumping station is covered with a job housing and discharges into a main line and the water flows from the end of the main directly into a main water ditch from which laterals lead to the land to be irrigated. Each centrifugal pump has the capacity to deliver continuously two thousand feet of water and is intended to serve a 160-acre farm. This quantity of water if properly applied will readily give duty of three acres foot per acre per year. The total capacity of the plant at the Portales is 18,000 acres of land within 351 days of 24 hours each.

The producer-gas plant will deliver gas to the engines from three and-a-half-horse power bituminous gas producers, capable of using either bituminous or anthracite coal. The coal is taken from the storage bins of the company and conveyed by elevator to the top of the massive and impervious water tank. The gas is charged from two openings. The gas is lifted from the producer and carried over the tanks, where the impurities are consumed. The gas is then passed through mechanical scrubbers, of which there are three, and thence to the massive gas engines through a series of pipes arranged for alternately cutting in or out the various units. The gas engines are of the latest design, each one having a capacity of 150 horse power. Direct-connected to the shaft of each engine is a 400-kilowatt-ampere generator, three-phase electrical generator, which delivers its current at a pressure of 575 volts. At this pressure a number of the pumping stations utilize the current without transformation. The remainder of the current is transformed to a pressure of 11,000 volts, at which pressure it is transmitted to 16 step-down stations, where it is reduced in pressure to 550 volts and radiated to the various independent pumping stations, where it operates three-phase electric motors, direct connected to the centrifugal pumps.

Illustrations in this booklet show the power plant, several of the pumping stations and home connections on these lands. Within a single year a large part of this valley has been transformed from sage brush range to one of the choicest spots in the great southwest for intensive farming.

It is estimated that there are at least 100,000 acres in this valley, in which ample water can be obtained at small cost for irrigation by pumping wells from 8 to 20 feet deep. The Portales irrigation project was undertaken by the Portales Irrigation company, incorporated with a capital of \$475,000, of which \$250,000 has been paid in, and whose bonds are handled by the American Bond and Mortgage company, Chicago, Ill. Many of the farmers located on lands irrigated by this project will have 80 to 100 acres each and lands under water are offered for sale at \$50 to \$80 an acre for the land with perpetual water rights to be paid in installments extending over a period of six years. There are also over 2000 acres in Portales valley of raw lands which can be reclaimed by irrigation from shallow wells which can be purchased at prices ranging from \$25 to \$25 an acre. The above data is given to show the relative cost of lands that can be irrigated by pumping as compared with lands irrigated by a gravity flow. It is estimated that when the government project at Yuma, Ariz., is completed these lands will sell at \$100 per acre and increase to at least \$200 per acre in five years. At Herriman, Ore., five years ago a private ditch company reclaimed a small portion of land and the water right for \$60 per acre, two years ago government engineers investigated the proposition with the result that \$1,000,000 was loaned the water users association to complete a system of canals irrigating 25,000 acres and these lands are now selling at \$20 to \$30 per acre, and a few favored locations at \$80 per acre. At Fairhead, N. M., where the government has recently completed a \$600,000 project lands have increased in value from approximately \$20 per acre in 1904 to \$15 to \$125 per acre at the present time. At Portales the abundance of water at a shallow depth makes irrigating by pumping so cheap that the new settler on these lands has his choice of producing water from a company already established at a minimum expense or can install his own pumping plant with the assurance that he will obtain an adequate supply at a cost rarely equaled by gravity flows in less favored sections of the country.

Do you know that of all the minor ailments sold are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases, Pneumonia and consumption are among them. Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure your cold while you can? For sale by all druggists.

THE BACK YARD GARDEN CLASS.



dependent pumping stations, where it operates three-phase electric motors, direct connected to the centrifugal pumps. Illustrations in this booklet show the power plant, several of the pumping stations and home connections on these lands. Within a single year a large part of this valley has been transformed from sage brush range to one of the choicest spots in the great southwest for intensive farming. It is estimated that there are at least 100,000 acres in this valley, in which ample water can be obtained at small cost for irrigation by pumping wells from 8 to 20 feet deep. The Portales irrigation project was undertaken by the Portales Irrigation company, incorporated with a capital of \$475,000, of which \$250,000 has been paid in, and whose bonds are handled by the American Bond and Mortgage company, Chicago, Ill. Many of the farmers located on lands irrigated by this project will have 80 to 100 acres each and lands under water are offered for sale at \$50 to \$80 an acre for the land with perpetual water rights to be paid in installments extending over a period of six years. There are also over 2000 acres in Portales valley of raw lands which can be reclaimed by irrigation from shallow wells which can be purchased at prices ranging from \$25 to \$25 an acre. The above data is given to show the relative cost of lands that can be irrigated by pumping as compared with lands irrigated by a gravity flow. It is estimated that when the government project at Yuma, Ariz., is completed these lands will sell at \$100 per acre and increase to at least \$200 per acre in five years. At Herriman, Ore., five years ago a private ditch company reclaimed a small portion of land and the water right for \$60 per acre, two years ago government engineers investigated the proposition with the result that \$1,000,000 was loaned the water users association to complete a system of canals irrigating 25,000 acres and these lands are now selling at \$20 to \$30 per acre, and a few favored locations at \$80 per acre. At Fairhead, N. M., where the government has recently completed a \$600,000 project lands have increased in value from approximately \$20 per acre in 1904 to \$15 to \$125 per acre at the present time. At Portales the abundance of water at a shallow depth makes irrigating by pumping so cheap that the new settler on these lands has his choice of producing water from a company already established at a minimum expense or can install his own pumping plant with the assurance that he will obtain an adequate supply at a cost rarely equaled by gravity flows in less favored sections of the country.

OIL STRUCK NEAR BOWIE, ARIZONA

Flowing Well is Tapped at a Depth of 185 Feet; Gold Excitement in Huachuachas; High Values Found.

Special to Evening Herald. Clifton, Ariz., March 28.—Eight miles north of Bowie, Mr. Mack Freeman, while boring struck the real thing at 185 feet. Oil flowed out of the hole, mixed with the drillings. Mr. Freeman plugged the hole for the purpose of getting the rest of his ground broken so he could load again. Now he has all of his holdings carefully located so that they cannot be jumped, hence he gives the news to the Bowie people. If he had given the news out before there surely would have been a rush for land. There is another well here that is down 100 feet and the indications are very favorable for oil. James Kelly, an uncle of several direct claims in the Ash Canyon gold fields in the Huachuachas, is an enthusiastic on the merits of the new El Dorado. He has brought in several gold nuggets taken from his claims and is arranging for the building of a "rocker" to work his locations. Gold can be panned at any point along the canyon and some nuggets nearly the size of walnuts have been secured by the crude and simple methods employed thus far. The canyon and forks of the main canyon have been located and quite a number of prospectors are preparing to work the pieces, while several quartz locations have also been made. Considerable excitement has been the result of the discovery and many other sections of the range are being closely inspected for gold. It is known that rich gold fields are located on the military reservation, but the government will not permit prospecting within the reserves.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT PLAY

Carlsbad Organization Will Present "Under Two Flags" for Benefit of Itself. Special to Evening Herald. Carlsbad, N. M., March 28.—The Carlsbad Cemetery association has in preparation a play to be given by local talent for the benefit of the association. It is the soul-stirring drama, "Under Two Flags," by Ouida, and is a thriller from start to finish. Mrs. Bernice Muhlman is stage manager of the show and it will be given at the auditorium on April 7. The cast includes E. Dick, Craddock, Ryle, Dye, and Mudgett, Harmon West, John Moore, B. F. Muhlman, Mrs. R. O. Smith, Mabel Hartshorne and Madeline Bates. This galaxy of stars assures the success of the spectacle and the town is expecting a treat. He—If I should kiss you, I suppose you'd go and tell your mother. She—No, my lawyer—Boston Transcript.

THIS AMERICAN IS CERTAIN HE HAD ENOUGH WAR

Philadelphian Joined Insurrectos in Mexico Because a Federal Soldier Grabbed His Hat.

St. Louis, March 28.—Nine foreign prisoners, five Americans, three Frenchmen and an Englishman, were shot in a hideous March 15 in the Mexican federal troops, according to H. L. Andrews, real estate agent of Philadelphia, who was in Kansas City yesterday on his way home from Mexico. He fought with the insurrectos in several battles, in some and narrowly missed stating the fate of the prisoners—so narrowly that he decided he had enough of it. Mr. Andrews carried his left arm in a sling. His forehead was broken, he said, by a ball from his horse at Chihuahua, Chihuahua. He said he would like to go to Mexico to look into a real estate proposition that had been submitted to him. While in Torreon he happened to witness a trial of federal troops passing.

I was standing on the platform at Torreon station, said Mr. Andrews, "and as the troop train went one of the soldiers, leaning out of the window, grabbed my hat. From that moment I hated the federals, and I decided to let the real estate business go and see if I couldn't get some excitement by joining in the war up in Chihuahua. As it happened, I didn't have to go as far as that. I found that there was some talk to be had at Berthelito, which is about 85 miles north of Torreon on the Mexican National railway. I went up there and found at a hotel Mrs. Leslie Gagner, an American, commanding some insurrecto companies just west of the city.

"We stayed at the hotel a week, and then joined the insurrecto regiment at Toron. The colonel led it in an assault on Berthelito, which was captured. It was my first experience in fighting. There were hardly any federal troops about the place when we captured it though.

"In January I left Colonel Gagner and joined an insurrecto regiment at Chihuahua. February 29 we fought a battle with the federal troops at Planchillo and beat them, after I had cut their rear, including an American named I think, Carter. I don't know where he came from. We accounted for about 100 federals, though, and took 20 prisoners. This battle they somehow managed to hush up, but although a correspondent of a Mexico City paper was present and got all the details, I never saw it published. There have been scores of really serious battles fought out there in Chihuahua, which the public doesn't know anything about. The policy of the Diaz government is suppression of everything which might make the rebelled that look like war. There are

about 15,000 in the revolutionary army. One of the regiments I fought with was 1,500 strong. "At Corpus we were defeated and all the foreigners except myself taken prisoners. There were five Americans, five Frenchmen and one Englishman. I went to a hotel in the town and provided myself with a passport, and they never suspected I had been with the revolutionaries. Two days after the defeat I heard some shots near the prison. I asked a man what it was, and he said they were shooting the prisoners. "Next day I started for home."

BRAND NEW IDEA IN GENTLE ART OF GRAFT

Woman Tries a New One on San Bernardino Good Samaritans and Is Successful.

Special to Evening Herald. San Bernardino, Cal., March 28.—Mrs. Marie Underwood, who dropped into town ten days ago and, after learning about the Southern Pacific depot work system by telling a story of having come all the way from Arizona, expecting to meet her aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Saunders, here, was in Ontario Friday as Mrs. Marie Mayfield.

There she told sympathetic people she had just come from Phoenix, after a severe operation, and was trying to make her way to Bakersfield to find a brother, a wealthy man who "knew some where near that city," who said she was trusting in Providence to aid her, being penniless, and that which she had gained for health she could make lots of money, and would move that ready those who would help her.

She said that when she reached San Bernardino she had only enough money to purchase her fare to Ontario, but believed, that in view of her sick condition, the conductors would permit her to ride to Los Angeles and help her that far upon her way to her "brother."

Sympathetic people at once provided for her, helped fill her purse and after a couple days' rest at the expense of the citizens she was helped on her way to Los Angeles. Her appearance of having just arisen from a severe illness, which was heightened by having her hair cropped short, attracted attention and her story was repeated without question she claims to be a music teacher.

S. M. E. CONFERENCE CLOSED AT TEMPE

Special to Evening Herald. Tempe, Ariz., March 28.—The 25th annual session of the Arizona district conference of the Southern Methodist church here closed after a session lasting five several days.

The report of Rev. James Crutchfield, the superintendent, showed that what was a small body five years ago numbering a few hundred has grown to be a thriving church with over a thousand members, more than twenty churches and a constantly increasing number of new churches.

More than seventy delegates and visitors in attendance, and the program each day has rivaled that on the day before.

DOLLAR GETS COUNTERFEITERS

Single Spurious Coin Lands One Man in Federal Prison, Causes Another to Commit Suicide.

Special to Evening Herald. Trinidad, Colo., March 29.—A result of the accidental breaking open of a box of counterfeit money in this city more than a year ago, and one who shot falling out on the Santa Fe platform, one man has ended his life, another has just been sentenced to the state in the federal penitentiary here in headquarters, Colo., and a third man has been given a heavy fine.

It was one-time spurious dollar that called out of a warehouse an express office man that led eventually to the catching up of a gang of counterfeiters who were operating on a most extensive scale.

The case during its first trial in Trinidad and ending in headquarters, Colo., is one of the most unusual in the annals of the government secret service.

As a result of the evidence produced at the trial of the counterfeiters in Trinidad, Colo., Federal Judge Feltus has ordered that the money be held in the custody of the United States marshal at Trinidad.

Edward Morgan, another gang leader, committed suicide recently in avoiding a penitentiary sentence of five years for counterfeiting. He was found dead in his cell, having hanged himself with a bed sheet.

Last week to a day before the box containing the spurious coins broke open on the Santa Fe platform here with the one spurious dollar rifled out the express limousine with messages to all express company offices requesting sharp look-out and agents to keep a sharp look-out for the bad money and asking their cooperation with the government in running the gang to earth.

Howard W. Goddard, a secret service man with headquarters in Denver, had paid a special visit to Trinidad and had personally asked express messengers and agents to be watchful. He visit here fruit, for a few days later a sharp-eyed messenger discovered the bad dollar when it rolled out of a broken package.

A wire was immediately sent to Secret Service Agent Goddard, who was hustled to Trinidad. Here he found the box containing the counterfeit dollars. It was consigned to Horley Banker.

WIRELESS APPARATUS PLACED AT UNIVERSITY

Station at Tucson Will Be Able to Catch Messages from San Francisco or Further.

Special to Evening Herald. Tucson, Ariz., March 28.—Dr. K. A. Douglas, professor of astronomy and director of the university, announced that the wireless telegraph station being installed at the new building will be completed within a few days, and at the end of that time messages may be sent and received at the university. The first several weeks have been occupied in the installation of "tuning" the receiver, this work being done by Dr. Douglas and those assistants, George Nishida, who has been experimenting with wireless telegraphy for the past several years. It is also arranged that the installation of a standard instrument for sending of wireless messages. His apparatus is practically complete and is being installed in one of the buildings on the university campus. The wireless station at the university, according to Dr. Douglas, will be able to receive messages from San Francisco on the west and from all places on the east, there being large wireless stations at both places.

CARLSBAD HAS SCHEME TO GET GOOD STREETS

Under Borrowed and Forty-Two Blocks of Streets Put in Excellent Condition.

Special to Evening Herald. Carlsbad, N. M., March 28.—The recent work done on the city streets with the big county grade has made a big improvement in their appearance. Three miles and a half of road was gone over by the gang, which covered forty-two blocks of concrete streets. The county donated the use of the grader, which is intended for work on the roads all over the county, city paid the bills, the work costing two hundred dollars in all, which made a block of good grading work at an average cost of four dollars and seventy-five cents per block, cheap enough, and the city clerk is contributing to uphold their reputation of conducting a business like administration.

Amber Cane and Sorghum seed, \$2.50 per hundred. E. W. Fee.